

VOL. XXI.  
SOME CHANGES MADE  
IN THE REPUBLICAN TARIFF  
BILL.

JUTE PLACED ON THE FREE LIST

And the Duty Raised on Some Articles and Lessened on Others—The Bill Reported to the Committee.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—[Special.]—Major McKinley and his republican associates delivered the "McKinley tariff bill" into the hands of the full committee this morning. The bill was not framed to pass, and that fact must be constantly borne in mind. It is made for an ostentatious display, but with no serious purpose of ultimate enactment into law. When the bill first miscarried, ten days ago, and got into the public press, it drew the fire of the interests affected injuriously, and McKinley and his colleagues began their great campaign. They straddled, squatted and dodged, and when the interest would not be appeased in any other way, retreated from that position. At the very last moment the committee restored the duty on hides. They at first placed the duty at ten per cent per pound, but opposition from the New England shoe and boot manufacturers was so intense that they placed hides on the free list, but today, when the bill saw the light in its completed form, a duty of fifteen per cent was imposed on hides. The New England representatives are incensed, and make no attempt at concealing their indignation at what they term McKinley's bad faith.

A BOUNTY ON RAW SILK.  
A bounty has also been placed on raw silk, "to protect" a few cocoon growers in this country. All the way round the circle "protection" is plastered. The agricultural products, of which there are no exports, are lavishly protected. The duty is raised on wool, and the wool manufacturers are compensated by a corresponding increase in duty on woolen goods. Every interest is "protected" by the tariff to which the republican party stood pledged, consists in increased duties on the necessities of life, removing the excise tax on tobacco, and a heavy cut on sugar. The bill will sow seeds of discontent, which will ripen for the sickle in the November elections. The republicans are not satisfied with the bill, and assert that it is full of inconsistencies and patchwork from beginning to end. Ex-Speaker Carlisle and the democrats on the committee have decided to present a substitute bill in order to show the people by contrast the republican and democratic position on the tariff. The bill will now close the line of the McKinley bill.

THE FEATURES OF THE BILL.  
Chairman McKinley presented the republican tariff bill. The minority will be allowed ten days in which to offer amendments and prepare their views upon the bill, and such amendments may be made before the bill is reported to the house. The bill is reported to the house. The bill will effect a reduction of \$45,000,000 in revenues.

Since the publication in these dispatches, about two weeks ago, of an abstract of the tariff bill, some changes have been made in the dutiable section. These, in addition to changes of importance in the existing law, not specified at that time, are indicated below.

Castor oil is reduced from 80 to 50 cents per gallon; cotton seed oil from 25 to 10 cents. Schedule C metals, above fifty-six cents, more than twenty-five per cent of sulphur to enter free, and prohibits allowance for moisture. Other important changes in this schedule—railway iron, tin plate and wire fencing—have already been noted. Penknives and pocket cutlery (now fifty per cent) show a sharp increase from 12 cents to \$2 per dozen and fifty per cent.

In the wooden schedules, timber is cut fifty per cent. Sawed white pine boards (\$2 per thousand) is placed at \$1.50, and the safeguard against export duties on logs is provided to equal the excess in that duty.

Sugar stands at thirty-five per cent, at thirty-five per cent below No. 16, and forty-five per cent above that number, which amounts to a fifty per cent reduction on some grades, and more than that on others. This amendment, containing a schedule of rates of \$2 and \$3 per pound, is placed at twenty-five per cent with a safeguard against an export duty (present duty eight cents a gallon)—cigars, cigarettes and cheroots (now \$2.50 per pound and twenty-five per cent) are placed at \$3 and twenty-five per cent.

The clause fixing duty on leaf wrappers (now untaxed) 75 cents, stemmed \$1 a pound) establishes rates of \$2 and \$3 per pound, and has a proviso that if any portion of the bale is suitable for wrappers the entire bale shall pay wrapper duty.

The liquor schedules remain substantially as at present, with the addition of effervescent mineral waters, natural and imitation, which are made dutiable at 25 cents and 50 cents a dozen bottles, according to size.

Cotton, manila and jute are practically as fixed as in the senate bill of the last congress. In the hemp, flax and jute schedules, cables, cordage and twine, of manila, including binding twine (now 25 cents), is made \$15 per pound. Hides are finally being placed upon the dutiable list, at the rate of fifteen per cent ad valorem, with a proviso allowing drawback on exported goods made from imported hides equal to the rate of duty paid.

The following dutiable schedules and free lists in the bill are administrative sections mainly referential of the existing law. The internal revenue provisions are taken up, the remainder of the measure. They abolish all special taxes upon dealers in leaf tobacco, dealers in tobacco, manufacturers of tobacco and cigars and peddlers, but these provisions required to register their names and addresses as at present. All restrictions upon tobacco growers in regard to the sale of their tobacco are also removed.

The tax on smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff is reduced from eight to four cents a pound. Provision is made for a rebate to manufacturers and dealers on original factory packages of smoking and manufactured tobacco and snuff, cigars, cheroots, and cigarettes, held at the time the law goes into effect, of the full amount of reduction made by the bill.

The duty on glue ranges from 15 cents per pound to thirty per cent ad valorem, according to value. Reduced sulphur, rolls, \$8, sublimed, \$10 per ton, refined from \$8 and \$9 respectively. Crude glycerine, 1 cent, refined, 4 cents a pound. Bicarbonate soda, one-half a cent. Fire brick from \$1.25 plain to forty-five per cent for glazed or ornamented. Other brick plain twenty-five per cent, ornamented, forty-five per cent. Roman, hydraulic and Portland cement is eight cents per hundred and lime six cents per hundred pounds. Plaster of paris, ground \$1 per ton, calcined, \$1.75.

Following are changes in the glass schedule, the existing rates in parenthesis: Glass bottles between a quarter of a pint and one pint (one cent a pound) one and a half cents, less than one-fourth a pint, fifty cents per gross; pint and less pressed glassware (forty per cent) ten cents per dozen and thirty-five per cent; decorated glassware forty-five per cent, 10 cents a pound and fifty per cent; thin blown glass 10 cents a dozen, and forty per cent; heavy blown glass 5 cents a pound and forty per cent; porcelain or opol glassware from 25 cents to 75 cents per dozen and fifty per cent. (The above are new classes.) Unpolished cylinder, crown and common window glass (13 to 24 cents a pound) 15 to 3 cents a pound. In polished cylinder and crown glass, sizes less than 16224 (now 24 cents per foot) are not provided for specifically and will

pay 4 cents. The same is true of cast polished plate glass (now 3 cents per foot below 10x15) will pay 5 cents. So in plate looking-glass, small size, (now 4 cents a foot) will pay 6 cents.

On wool the duties, as already stated, are: On first-class, eleven cents per pound. Carpets are increased as follows: Aubusson, axminster, moquette and chenille, woven whole for rooms, forty-five cents per yard, and (thirty per cent) sixty cents and (forty per cent) Saxony, Wilton and Tarnet velvets (forty-five cents and thirty per cent) sixty cents and (thirty per cent) Brussels (thirty cents and thirty per cent) forty-four cents and forty per cent, and tapestry velvet (twenty-five and thirty per cent) 28 cents and forty per cent; tapestry, Brussels (20 cents and thirty per cent) 22 cents and thirty per cent; tulle, ingrain, three-ply and chain velveteens (12 cents and thirty per cent) 19 cents and forty per cent; rug, Dutch, and two-ply ingrain (8 cents and thirty per cent) 14 cents and forty per cent; druggists (15 cents and thirty per cent) 22 cents and forty per cent.

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

Following are additions to the free list: Acids, used for medicinal, chemical or manufacturing purposes, not specially provided for; the salts, any animal imported specially for breeding purposes, articles in a crude state, used in dyeing or tanning, specially enumerated for in this act; fish, the produce of American fisheries; jute, jute burl, and all other textile grasses or fibres, vegetable substances, unmanufactured or undressed, not specially provided for; products of agriculture; natural mineral waters and all mineral waters not effervescent or artificial, and natural mineral salts; newspapers and periodicals, as herein used, shall be understood to embrace only unbound or paper-covered publications, containing current literature of the day and issued regularly at stated periods, as weekly, monthly or quarterly; paper stock, pulp of any kind, not otherwise specially provided for; to be converted into paper; potash, crude or "black salt," chlorate of potash, nitrate of potash, or sulphate, crude, sulphate of potash, crude. None of the foregoing shall be subject to duty in this act, soda, chloride of sulphur, sulphur or brimstone, crude, in bulk. Sulphur ore, as pyrites or sulphur of iron in its natural state, containing in excess of twenty-five per centum of sulphur (except on copper contained therein). Tapioca, cassava or cassady (provided the same is not put for use as starch) being added as a modification of the provision in the present laws. Tar and pitch of wood, tobacco, turpentine, spirits of, wearing apparel and other personal effects (not merchandise) or persons arriving in the United States, not exceeding five hundred dollars in value.

Photographs, more than twenty years old, books and pamphlets, printed exclusively in languages other than English; also books and music in raised print, read exclusively by the blind, engravings, photographs, etchings, bound or unbound, imported by authority or for use of the United States, or for use of the library of congress. Braids, plaits, plaits, tassels, hair, or other articles, for making or ornamenting hats, bonnets and hoods, composed of straw, chip, grass, palm leaf, willow, osier or rattan, bristled, raw chicory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground; coal, crude, or refined, or in lump, or in briquettes, raw, dried or undried; but unground. Floor matting, manufactured from pound or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting, reeds, green, ripe or dried, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act. 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## "GEORGIA'S SHAME."

IS WHAT JOURNALIST JOHN C. KLEIN

Calls the Penitentiary System—He Writes an Interesting Letter Which Produces Talk.

Mr. John C. Klein, the brilliant and entertaining correspondent of the New York World, has a five column letter, professing to be his journal of Sunday, in which he deals severely with the Georgia convict system.

The Chattahoochee Brick company comes in for the lion's share of the abuse.

Mr. Klein has had a most varied and interesting experience since he entered journalism, and has dealt with as many sensations as any member of the press.

Thirty days ago, he came to Georgia with a valise full of instructions from his managing editor to scrutinize the state convict system and to give the World an accurate picture of his discovery. Mr. Klein carried out his instructions faithfully and completely.

But in so doing he made one mistake. That mistake was in accepting the word of an ex-convict, one of the most desperate men in the south, as truthfully and credulously as he would the word of a man of standing. When Mr. Klein reached Georgia, he says in his letter, he at once ascertained that it would be impossible for him to work at any advantage if he disclosed his identity, because, as he says:

"The lessees and their friends throughout the state would immediately take alarm and adopt such steps as would make personal visits to the different camps for the purpose of getting at the inside facts entirely unsuccessful. I therefore decided to assume a fictitious name, taking that of 'J. C. Kendall.' I represented myself as being connected with the 'New York Electric Light Company,' (a mythical concern) and announced that I intended visiting the coal regions of the state in search of a hitherto undiscovered variety of mineral carbon, which was usually found contiguous to coal veins, and which was being searched for in different parts of the United States, and was to be substituted for vegetable carbon now used in the manufacture of incandescent light."

Then as Mr. Kendall, the journalist, began his work and his work is carefully and happily laid before the public in his letter—by investigating the Chattahoochee river camp eight miles from Atlanta. In the inception of his work he called at the Atlanta office where he made himself known to Captain J. W. English, president of the company. Of the captain and his associates, Mr. W. R. Rust, Mr. G. W. Parrott and Mr. R. S. Rust, he speaks very kindly and complimentary. Introducing himself as Mr. Kendall he applied for a pass into the convict camp.

"I met," says Mr. Klein, in his letter, "Captain J. W. English and W. B. Lowe, another member of the firm. Captain English is a millionaire, having made a fortune out of the lease system, and gives liberally to religious and educational institutions. Both he and Colonel Lowe, always on their guard, were at first very suspicious of my request, and asked me many questions concerning my business visit to Georgia. In a few minutes they evidently became reassured, for they not only gave me a pass, but asked me to look around the camp for the purpose of making an estimate as to the cost of putting in an electric motor to replace the dummy engine which they used to haul the clay from the pits, three miles away, to the brick kilns."

Then Mr. Klein tells about his trip to the brickyard, and his meeting with Mr. Woodruff, superintendent of the camp. Mr. Woodruff is, in addition to the superintendency, the whipping boss, and no one has authority to apply the lash in the camp but he. Escorted by the whipping boss, superintendent, Mr. Klein was shown through the camp. He saw the convicts at work, and with the quick observation of a newspaper writer, he secured pictures of events which would not have thought of. He detected and faithfully described the convict suit, the double chains worn by the desperate convicts, the single chains worn by those less desperate and the freedom of the trusty. There he saw the appliances used in punishing the convicts and to his descriptive words adds a picture of the whip, the whipping boss at work and the bare-backed convicts receiving the punishment. Mr. Klein then goes on to describe the convict building which he says is the cheapest and crudest possible to construct.

Then as Mr. Klein is at the camp a convict is discharged.

This Mr. Klein sees, and like the journalist he is, he sees an opportunity to gather from that convict story he could not secure from those still wearing the stripes and chains.

With a cunning, acquired only by his profession, Mr. Klein learns the convicts name and his home.

Then he walks across the country to the convict broom factory at Bolton, where he sees the women at work and where he goes he gives to each a half pint of tobacco.

But in neither camp did Mr. Klein find an opportunity to converse with a convict out of the hearing of a guard.

Soon after leaving the camps, he went into Harrison county, the home of the discharged convict whose name is Brown. There he found his man, but Brown declined to be interviewed, except at the muzzle of a shotgun.

And Brown wanted to hold that gun.

Brown pointed the gun at Mr. Klein, and told him to ask all the questions he wanted.

"But," went on Brown, "I suspect you are an officer who wants me, and if you move a step nearer, or try to draw your pistol, I'll kill you. Now, ask your questions, stranger."

Mr. Klein explained his mission and then Brown began:

"I had rather hang than serve another five years in the penitentiary."

Then he went on to abuse the camps, saying that the convicts were starved, frozen to death, beaten to pieces and abused like brutes.

Out of all this Mr. Klein made a story of which any journalist might be proud.

But it made several parties angry.

When the World reached Atlanta yesterday it went off its top cakes and was soon the talk of the town.

Captain English, Mr. Parrott, Mr. Lowe and Mr. Rust joined in the talk. They read the story carefully than any one, and then in unison remarked:

"He has taken the word of a convict for it."

"But how much truth is there in it?" they were asked.

"Not one particle," said Captain English, "the buildings he describes as poor and cheap, are strong, warm and clean, and have been inspected by grand juries, legislative committees and county commissioners for years. Those delegations have never found anything but good."

"When that man came here for that permit," put in Mr. Parrott, "we were satisfied he was not what he said, and we all took him for a crook."

"A crook?"

"warmer, cleaner, better and more clothes than the average free man gets."

"But about the convict being made to work?" they were asked.

"That's untrue," said Captain English. "The law gives us no control over the doctors. He is appointed, and when a convict is ill, that doctor only can say when he shall return to work. Then not only that, anything he shall order for him we must buy. If the doctor says so, that convict can rest in a hospital and drink champagne and eat the tenderest delicacies for a year."

"And they know it too," said Mr. Parrott. "Not long ago one doctor had to leave and the next day nine of these women he wrote about were down sick. I sent my family physician to see 'em and he told me they were not sick. But we were compelled to await the arrival of the appointed physician and when he came only two of the women were reported sick by him. Then each month the boss must make out a report of the rations and swear to it. Here is a copy of it."

And he gave the following sheet:

The convicts at this farm are furnished, daily, the following allowance per capita:

.....lb. bacon.....day each week.

.....lb. bread per day.....days each week.

.....lb. rice.....day each week.

.....lb. such vegetables as cabbage, potatoes, turnips, onions, peas, beans, etc., in season, without stint.

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## IT IS ANGLER'S LUCK.

HIS GALLANTRY HAS BROUGHT HIM INTO NOTICE.

Therefore, He Will Go to Rheims as a Diplomat, Though His Last Visit There Was in the Capacity of an Opera Singer.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—[Special.]—Mr. Alton Angier, of Georgia, after a year's patient campaigning for office, formerly in the interest of his brother Ed, and latterly in the interest of Ed's brother Alton, this afternoon captured a foreign consulate.

Mr. Angier has trained with the Buck crowd, but it was principally through his personal relations that he obtained the present appointment.

THE HOLD HE HAD.

He has assiduously cultivated Private Secretary Hallford, and other powerful subalterns, who perch about the footstool of His royal highness the president. During the late part of the wives of several of the high dignitaries of the administration through the south, Mr. Angier has been in the confidence of the president.

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## A MANUFACTURERS' ORGANIZATION.

A Novel Plan to Invest a Half Million Dollars in Factories at Macon.

Macon, Ga., March 31.—[Special.]—Mr. H. Home, Macon's enterprising capitalist, has furnished your reporter with some interesting figures concerning the city's wealthy citizens.

Mr. Home is in a position to be well acquainted with the financial standing of every man in Macon, and he, no doubt, knows what he is talking about. This is the way he puts it: Three are worth \$1,000,000 and upwards; thirty between \$200,000 and \$500,000; thirty over \$100,000; seventy-five between \$50,000 and \$75,000; and second ranging from \$10,000 to \$25,000. Of the first mentioned the aggregate wealth would amount to over \$1,000,000.

Mr. Home's latest scheme is to form a manufacturing association with a capital of \$500,000, subscribed by these capitalists. The first thirty will subscribe \$10,000 each, the next thirty \$5,000 each, and the last seventy-five \$1,000 each, to make up the balance. The amount so subscribed is to be divided into manufacturing enterprises as follows: Five with a capital of \$50,000 each, five with a capital of \$25,000 each, and the balance in diversified industries of \$12,500 each, making a total of twenty. This could be doubled by securing outside capital, or increasing the capital of the twenty by subscribing to plants that can be brought to Macon, and taking an equal interest with them.

Mr. Home proposes to head the list with \$10,000, and let the other hundred contribute his aid in forming such an organization. The \$500,000 only represents 1/10 of one percent of the aggregate wealth of the one hundred citizens that can be named, and out of that one hundred nine-tenths of them have made every dollar they possess out of Macon's advantages. Surely 1/10 of one percent can be raised when it will go to the benefit of the city.

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ATLANTA, GA., APRIL 1, 1896.

## Making Paper from Cotton.

The increasing demand for writing and book paper has made it necessary to bring into requisition every material that will serve the purpose. The latest and most important material so used is the short lint gleaned from cotton seed by re-ginning with improved machinery. The fibre of this is too short for general use in fabrics, and heretofore it has been made into hating or mattresses. It has been demonstrated, however, that every pound of it can be utilized in making paper of a good quality. On this subject the Boston Journal of Commerce says:

There is a western company, believed to be more or less controlled by those connected with the cotton seed oil trust, which has been conducting a plant for the last two years for taking cotton seed hulls and separating from them the short lint that clings to them after the ginning process. The clean hulls are converted into a meal, while the lint is sold to paper mills. The sale of the lint has become an important and growing branch of the business. The machinery for obtaining these products is very complex and is the result of much expense and patient experimenting. We have, for the inspection of anyone who may be interested in this matter, samples of the crude lint as it is delivered to paper mills, and of the lint after it has been bleached at the mill, also of two or three grades of paper made from it. The texture of the paper, of one grade of it used for correspondence purposes, we have had tested and find that it compares very favorably with many American makes of so-called linen paper. It is about half the average strength of genuine linen paper. That is to say, the breaking strain is thirty pounds to the square inch.

The Journal is to be somewhat in the dark. The re-ginning of seed has been going on in the south for some years, and the short lint has been regularly sold. The new thing about it is the paper making. If the western mill can send its gleanings to a paper mill, so can any cotton seed oil mill in the south. But suppose the cotton seed oil mills scattered all through the cotton belt should join forces and build at central points paper mills large enough to work up all their short lint into paper? That is a step farther and one that may be taken. It is a matter worth investigating, and there is no doubt but that it will be looked into. If the quantity of material and the margin of profit will warrant the investment, the manufacture of fine white paper from cotton gleanings is only a question of time. The short lint is worth about five cents a pound and white paper would be worth ten to fifteen. It is only a question of the cost of manufacture.

## Tornado Losses.

The tornado figures, compiled by Lieutenant Finley, of the United States signal service, for the eighty-seven years ending with 1887, are so startling that one feels disposed to dispute their accuracy.

According to Lieutenant Finley, Georgia had during the period covered by his figures 128 tornadoes, which destroyed property to the amount of \$56,000,000.

The lieutenant credits Georgia with more tornadoes than any other southern state, the next highest on the list being Alabama with only 102. He gives Mississippi only forty-nine, and North Carolina only fifty-nine.

There must be a mistake somewhere. If Georgia in the past eighty-seven years has lost \$56,000,000 by tornadoes the outlook is rather gloomy, because with the increase of population and towns and houses, the storm king will have more material to work on, and he will do more damage than when the state was sparsely settled.

Frankly, we must say that we do not believe in Lieutenant Finley's figures quoted in the Philadelphia Press. We have our share of tornadoes, but they do not destroy on an average over \$700,000 worth of property annually, nor the half of it.

## Sticking to It.

The Rev. George Gray has repeated at the Delaware M. E. conference the statement he made at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in reference to the shipping of Winchester rifles from Chicago to the colored people in the south.

Dr. Gray has been authoritatively contradicted by the persons he referred to in Chicago, but he continues to travel through the country repeating his absurdly false statement. He has doubtless heard that a lie well stuck to is as good as the truth, and is experimenting in that direction.

We can well afford to leave this sensational agitator to his own people. They will size him up, weigh his startling utterances, and give him the cold shoulder. The Cooks, Boynton and Greggs, of Boston, have been answered and annihilated by Editor Taylor, of the Boston Globe. Dr. Gray will meet with a similar fate.

The great mass of the northern people are sensible and just. They cannot be led by a few howling cranks. They are getting closer to the southern people every year. They visit us, settle here, invest their money here, and vote with us. We are moving on in the direction of harmony and fraternity, and a few discordant notes will not drown the music of the union. There are more south-lovers than south-haters in the north, and they are beginning to make themselves heard.

## Another Hopeful Sign.

As an evidence of the prosperity of Georgia farmers our state exchanges say that in their respective districts the occupation of the money lender is gone; that money is going begging at remarkably low rates of interest and is not in demand anywhere.

This is certainly a pleasant and promising state of affairs. It is the result of the work of last year and speaks well for the push, the pluck and determination of the farmers to be independent. If they can keep up this new order of things during the remainder of the year they will indeed be on a sure and solid footing for future operations.

Perhaps the alliance has had much to do in bringing about these desirable results; in fact, its work is visible in this as in other

matters where the welfare of the farmer is concerned. It is daily doing work that will tell for all the future in the agricultural interests of the country; teaching lessons of economy and thrift to the people, who are banded together as they have never been before for their mutual prosperity. The farmers of Georgia are to be congratulated for what they have accomplished in the past year—to go no further back—for the independence they have attained and are now enjoying, and on the golden future whose bright gleams beckon them on to still broader and better achievements.

## Emigration and Immigration.

Professor Smith, of the chair of political economy, in Columbia college, presents in his recent book on "Emigration and Immigration," an interesting array of facts, figures and deductions. It seems that since 1820 over 15,000,000 persons have come to this country, and more than half of these have come since 1870. Of the 15,000,000 immigrants 3,386,279 came from Ireland, 1,529,792 from England and Wales, 312,924 from Scotland, 4,359,121 from Germany, 857,083 from Norway and Sweden, 127,448 from Denmark, 357,333 from France, 100,201 from Switzerland, and 320,796 from Italy.

The Germans and Irish are the leading elements of this new population, but relatively the Irish are decreasing and the Germans are increasing during late years. In a review of Professor Smith's book, the Philadelphia Press says:

Taking the birthplace of the father as a test, it appeared that there were in the United States: 4,883,842 persons having German fathers, 4,529,523 persons having Irish fathers, 2,639,568 persons having British fathers, 2,335,405 persons having Scandinavian fathers, 829,247 persons having British-American fathers, 1,321,485 persons having fathers born in other foreign countries.

573,434 persons having native fathers and foreign mothers.

The Germanic influence, it will be seen, is still dominant in the formation of our population, and the statistics of the foreign born in the tenth census present very much the same picture. Of the 6,679,943 persons of foreign birth, 1,966,742 were born in Germany, 1,854,471 in Ireland, 622,676 in England, 170,136 in Scotland, 717,137 in British America, 194,337 in Sweden, 181,729 in Norway, and 106,971 in France. One interesting conclusion of the census is, that less than one-half of the total population of the United States are descendants of the original colonies. We have, moreover, it seems, a foreign population equal to our own, contributing to our growth by its natural increase.

Naturally these different races intermarry, but not so generally as might be supposed. Where there are a great many people of one nationality they choose mates from their own race. Of 10,000 Irishmen in New York, 9,441 were found to have wives born in Ireland. The same is true of the Germans in the east and the Scandinavians in the west.

Discussing immigration from another point of view, Professor Smith says that the economic gain to us is two-fold. The immigrants themselves have an economic value, and then there is the money which they bring with them. Perhaps the money brought here is offset by the amount sent or carried back. The value of an immigrant himself is supposed to be anywhere from \$250 to \$1,200. Nobody knows exactly what it is.

Some of the professor's ideas will attract attention. He thinks that the foreigners among us are not mixing very rapidly. They are perpetuating in our midst their own races and their own religions, social and political beliefs. The introduction of so many discordant elements cannot fail to greatly complicate our problems.

The optimistic view, however, is the most popular. In the course of a few generations our climate, diet, business, social and political interests will be almost certain to make the descendants of the immigrants genuine Americans. A people whose ancestors came here a century or two ago from every country in Europe cannot with a very good grace fence themselves off from the rest of the world. There is land enough here for hundreds of millions of people, and it is too early in the day to set our faces against immigration. When the new comers defy our laws and attempt to overturn our free institutions, it will be time to object to their presence, and if that time ever comes the republic will be able to take care of itself.

## Sergeant Dunn Done For.

The New Orleans newspapers are making it hot for Sergeant Dunn, of the signal service bureau, whose recent wild predictions of an overflow in the rivers and general disaster to that section have alarmed the public mind, and operated seriously to the business interests of the city and surrounding country. The Times-Democrat declares that the sergeant is unfit for the office he holds, and should be forthwith dismissed and punished for the trouble his prophecies have caused.

There is no doubt that the signal service man has done the people of New Orleans great injury by his gloomy forecasts, but as the universal experience in regard to signal service predictions has been that they work by "the rule of contrary," our New Orleans contemporaries and the people generally should take a hopeful view of things.

It is astonishing to hear that Dunn's predictions have been believed implicitly by the people of the north, who should be familiar enough with the operations of the signal service bureau to allow a large margin to its predictions. The inference is that they have not been paying particular attention to its work in the past, hence their credulity.

Of course the government weather prophets strike it right sometimes; but Sergeant Dunn is evidently a nervous, excitable man, and the Louisville cyclone so unsettled his mind, that he rushed into extremes, and worked the signal service office for all it was worth in prophecies of death and destruction to the country, and soaring to heights that Wiggins never dreamed of. He should be looked after.

## American Pluck.

If the Mississippi valley flood and the western cyclone had occurred in any country in Europe, the Philadelphia Press says that the general government would have taken charge of affairs, martial law would have been proclaimed, and troops would have been employed to maintain order.

But the disasters in the west and southwest have produced no tumult and no panic. All along the lower Mississippi thousands of people are hard at work saving their property and repairing the levees. In the states to the northward thousands are in affliction and distress in the midst of their wrecked homes. But there is no lawless disorder, no pitiful appeal to the government, no petition for outside aid.

Americans are a plucky self-reliant people. They face misfortune courageously, and go to work to make their losses good. They never whimper, and never beg. If

outside aid is tendered, it is sometimes accepted, but frequently, as in the case of Louisville, it is declined with thanks.

It will take more than a few floods and storms to ruin such a people. When the waters recede, and when the sun shines forth the surviving victims of the calamitous visitations between the great lakes and the Gulf will be rebuilding their homes and planting their crops.

Such a people cannot be kept down. Their dauntless spirit makes life worth living, and triumphs over disaster.

## "The Old North State."

A spirit of enterprise seems to be abroad in North Carolina. We hear more of the old North State in the newspapers now than formerly; some of the smallest and most magnificent towns are looming up and compelling recognition by their push and pluck, and an industrial boom is visible everywhere. The resources of the state are vast and inexhaustible, and they are now being utilized in the most practical way to her advancement. The state papers contain more industrial news than any other, and seem to have entered into a compact to foster every enterprise that is started—no matter where, and to keep North Carolina well before the world.

This is right. She is simply keeping in line with the industrial procession, the march of the south in this era of progress; the south shares in her prosperity and congratulates her people on the work they have accomplished. They are a busy people and their future is a bright one. There is life in the old North State!

An exchange says Blaine is making himself sold for 1892. In other words, he's getting ready to enjoy his holiday.

The unmarried women of Massachusetts have twenty-nine million dollars on deposit in the savings banks of their state, says the Boston Woman's Journal. In view of the fact that this paragraph has been widely quoted, it is surprising that they are still unmarried. Such women are fully capable of supporting husbands.

When a New England preacher is at a loss for a subject he tackles the race problem. And then his hearers are at a loss for a sermon.

## EDITORIAL COMMENT.

It is time for the young men of the country to recognize the fact that the big fortunes are made not by lawyers and doctors, but by men who are masters of trades and business methods.

The weather men all agree that there will be several violent storms periods during this month. Evangelist Moody declines to say anything either for or against the theaters. He shows good sense. Some preachers make a great mistake in waging war upon some particular thing which they know next to nothing about.

The New York Tribune puts The Constitution down as a defender of the Louisiana lottery. Mistake. What The Constitution said was that the lottery is as honest in its methods and about as useful to the public as Joseph Pulitzer's fake newspaper.

It is probable that a young Frenchman killed himself on account of Amelia River-Chandler, as himself on account of Amelia River-Chandler, as reported in the newspapers, but it was probably after he had read her last story, the one published in the New York Journal. It is enough to drive any reader crazy.

The New Orleans papers denounce Sergeant Dunn's predictions of the destruction of their city by an overflow of the river, and demand his removal from the signal service. They claim that New Orleans is absolutely safe.

## GLIMPSES OF GEORGIA.

The Emerson Graphe is enjoying the boom which just now prevails over that section. Editor Wyatt was in Atlanta yesterday, and said that in order to keep pace with the town he would have to issue a daily.

An exchange says the Georgia editor is coming to the front. But the fact is, he arrived there some time ago, and has been in full view ever since.

The Cherokee Advance finds it necessary to issue a supplement now. Since Editor Perry discovered that gold mine both he and his paper have been elated.

There are four bridge-robbers among the members of the Georgia Press association, now in Cuba. They are W. W. Turner, of the Albany News and Advertiser; Hon. Alfred Harrington, of the Swainsboro Pine Forest; W. A. Nisbett, of the Fairburn News, and H. A. Chapman, of the Calhoun Times.

Messrs. W. P. Kent and C. L. Frost have bought the plant and office of the Brunswick Advertiser from Messrs. T. G. Stacy & Son. On the 14th of April Messrs. Kent & Frost will begin the publication of an evening newspaper, which they will call "The Evening Post." As morning daily the Brunswick Times seems to fill the bill.

Mr. Gibbs Gardner has severed his connection with the Milledgeville Chronicle. An announcement to that effect appears in last week's issue of the Chronicle.

## GEORGIA NEWS BRIEFED.

The colored teachers of the state will meet in convention in Americus on the 29th of April.

Lots in Cordele which sold for one hundred dollars a year ago are now worth anywhere from three to five hundred, and yet lots were never cheap as they are now.

Carrollton needs a hundred resident houses, and a dozen business houses more than she has. One hundred resident houses could be filled with good citizens right away.

More charters are granted in Dooly county than in any other county in Georgia, barring those that contain the largest cities.

Mr. James Tucker, of Dawson county, had an oak tree felled a few days ago, near his house, which measured about two and a half feet, and in chopping found a bullet fourteen inches from the trunk. The bullet must have been there for a number of years.

Mr. S. B. James, of Fort Valley, and Mr. W. F. Warren, of Powersville, both big peach growers, say that the cold wave of March 2d, and the freeze of the 10th of March, have not damaged their fruit, and they expect a large yield the present year.

Hundreds of northern visitors from all parts of the union were confederate badges during the Chautauqua exercises of governor's day in Albany, many being in the procession.

The whisky license in Rome has been fixed at \$1,000, and the holder of a license will have to pay cash in advance.

The town council of Blue Ridge has passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of Jamaica ginger or any bitters that will intoxicate, after the 15th instant.

There are fifteen places for white public schools in Forsyth county without teachers, and yet private schools have been made at all of them. There being but few persons not teaching who have unexpired licenses, there will be a racket if the law excludes one-third of the white children of the county from a participation in the school fund for 1896.

The Alpharetta Free Press says that Mr. W. G. DeLaney and Mr. A. J. Thomas seem to be traveling on the same road. They were reared on adjoining farms on the north prong of Little river, married fatherless girls on adjoining farms on the south prong of Little river, and are now occupying the dwelling from which they took their wives.

The Cumming Clarion says that the citizens of Friendship are speaking of building a new \$300 academy in the place of the one now occupied by Professor Satterfield.

The nine days court at Alpharetta cost the county about \$80. Notwithstanding this fact

Ordinary McClellan says he believes there will be money in the county treasury to pay the jury for their services at the August term of the court.

The Milton Democrat is responsible for the following: "A citizen of Newton district says that while he was putting in guano last spring preparing to plant cotton, he killed a black snake six feet long. Not knowing anything the snake was good for, he concluded to experiment a little and see if snakes would make a good fertilizer. He put the snake in a furrow where no guano had been scattered, drove down stakes at each end of the snake, put guano in the balance of the row, but none where the snake was. This row was planted and cultivated just like the balance of the rows, and it grew six inches higher than the others."

## A Team to Bet On.

From the LaGrange, Ga. Reporter.  
F. L. Stanton, the genial poet editor now with The Atlanta Constitution, is making the editorial page of that publication with a brightness it never knew before. This CONSTITUTION has made some enterprising scoops, but when it secured Stanton it made the best scoop of its life. Harris, and Folson, and Stanton make a team to be proud of.

## SOUTHERN NEWS.

A Mormon settlement is thriving at the foot of Pilot Mountain, North Carolina.

There are 2,062 sub and ninety-five county alliances in North Carolina.

A stock company has been organized for the purpose of erecting a fine \$50,000 hotel in Salisbury, N. C.

A number of young men of Sanford, N. C., met at the Page hotel and organized the Grady club, in honor of the late Henry W. Grady, of Atlanta. The object of the club is wholly literary.

Judge F. E. Gleason and Bernard Gray, two prominent citizens of Charleston, S. C., died at the same hour in that city on Saturday last.

It is rumored that the available funds for building the new city at Port Tampa starts with \$200,000, and as much more as may be needed back of it.

It is announced that the grape business around Raleigh, N. C., is having a good season this year. From Raleigh to Littleton, on the Raleigh and Gaston road, there are many vineyards, and some of them are very profitable. There are two vineyards in North Carolina, the product of which probably aggregated over \$1,000,000 and 40,000 gallons of wine. North Carolina is the native home of several of the best grapes known in this country.

A jocular remark by Perry Brown, at Bartow, Fla., caused a fight between him and Charles Hahn. Dan Brown, a brother of one of the parties concerned, and as Hahn was too strong for him, he used his knife, giving Hahn a serious wound below the right shoulder blade. Hahn will recover. Both boys were students of the institute, in the same department, both eight years old the same month, next June, and had both been warm friends.

Job Biggs, the mail carrier on the Campbell, N. C., route, delivers his mail to the offices on foot, walking twenty-four miles one day and thirty-one miles next day. During a year he goes over 10,000 miles, and at this rate would cover the circuit of the globe in three years, exclusive of Sundays.

The San Antonio and Arkansas Pass station at Giddings, at the junction with the Houston and Texas Central, has been opened for business. Nice depot and bright houses are being erected along the branches, and other improvements looking to next season's business are going forward.

Charlotte, N. C., is to have a musical festival in June. The Philadelphia musical has put up with the same thing, and the festival will be held, probably, in the same San Jose tabernacle.

The citizens of Knoxville are trying to get up an agricultural and mineral exhibition.

Knoxville now has a stoneware, sewer pipe and tile factory. Ohio men make up the firm and main business. The gentlemen composing the firm are Messrs. W. M. Swasey, C. A. Rosebush, E. D. Cramer, A. Zoller and W. H. Steward.

The plant is to be erected near the old zinc works, one mile above the city.

The report that Mr. Lucien J. Walker, of Sheffield, with a number of gentlemen, had purchased the Birmingham Chronicle, was a mistake. Mr. Walker will probably remain in Sheffield, where he now is.

A Knoxville barber shaved a man recently who resides in the Smoky mountains, and whose beard had been growing since the battle of Chickamauga. The man, whose name is Harner, was in Confederate army, and shaved the day before the battle, and had not shaved since. He said he had got tired of wearing so much hair and wanted it removed. When he returns home his family will not recognize him.

Considerable importance is attached to the opening of the factory of the American Fine Fibre company, at Cronley, near Wilmington, N. C., which took place last week in the presence of a large number of interested spectators.

The company is utilizing the leaves of the long leaf pine for commercial purposes, and the Indians are beginning to become an important one. The origin of the company was in the operations of the juke trust. A substitute for juke became a necessity, and one of the substitutes discovered was pine fibre bagging. Ragging, gutting, carpeting, etc., will be made out of the pine leaves. The material is plentiful, and the demand for the product is great.

Sometimes ago the Charleston News and Courier sent out 1,600 postals to prominent men in different counties, requesting an expression of their views on receiving them for governor. Of the replies received, J. C. Sheppard was the first choice of 90 and second choice of 8; B. R. Tillman, the first choice of 64 and second choice of 27; John Haygood, first choice of 58 and second of 20.

So many alligators are shot for the mere sport of shooting in the southern states, says the Boston Journal, that they are becoming scarce, and it is only in unfrequented streams and impenetrable swamps that they are now numerous. The cause for the full grown alligator for northern museums and aquariums begins with the warm days of spring, and many an alligator's retreat has been carefully marked by the alligator catchers, who, when the signs are ripe, will dig the snarling out of the mud, and from one dollar to two dollars, according to the length of the animals. The negroes loop ropes around the big alligators, and drag them out in triumph.

## "Take a Great Paper to Do It."

From the Brunswick Times.  
If there is one thing about all others in the manner in which THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION treats the members of its staff, for which it is to be commended, it is that it uncovers each man's individuality and permits him to be known to the public.

In verity, THE CONSTITUTION'S staff is known by name all over Georgia. It has no lanky "bores" who takes up himself praise for all the fine and bright work on the paper. In this respect THE CONSTITUTION is a scathing rebuke to some lesser papers, whose chiefs loom into prominence by captured light and whose plummy abilities are accorded commendations and congratulations solely due to another. It takes a great newspaper, as it takes a great heart, to be generous and just.

## FARM AND ALLIANCE NOTES.

The allancemen of Brooks county feel sure that they will succeed in establishing a bank at Quitman, Ga., this spring.

President Livingston, of the State alliance, and Hon. W. J. Northing, candidate for governor, will address the County alliance meeting at Greenville on the 16th of April.

The Cordellian, of Cordell, Ga., says the farmers' alliance is a power in Dooly county. The sub-alliances all over the county are flourishing, and that if they will unite on the question of a fair day's work they can make it a grand success.

The Oglethorpe county alliance will hold its regular quarterly session, at the courthouse, on Wednesday next, April 24, at 10 a. m. Business of importance will be before the body, and a full attendance is anticipated.

Crabapple Jones Democrat: A farmer was rather noted among his friends for a complaining disposition. One year the crops were exceptionally good, and some curiosity was felt to see how he would meet the case. "I am afraid," said he, "that such a great crop would be a powerful strain on the land."

Carroll Free Press: Mr. George Crain, who carries the mail between this place and Franklin, was nominated for ordinary at the primary election in Heard county.

LaGrange has a chapter of the farmers' alliance and laborers' union of America. Mr. C.

H. Griffin is president, Dr. J. A. Chapple vice-president, and Judge R. M. Young secretary. It was organized in December by the late James T. Lloyd, president of the Troup county alliance.

W. L. Hyatt is a candidate for sheriff of Fannin county.

N. W. Halliday, who was in the race for ordinary of Stewart county, has withdrawn. A. T. Fort and C. L. Warren are still in the fight.

Arlington Banner: Sid J. Cook, of the Calhoun County Courier, was in town last Monday. He is undoubtedly a candidate for the next legislature, judging from the way he was shaking hands with friends. If Sid will only make as good a representative as he is a newspaper man he will be a good one to send to Atlanta.

Athens Banner: "Will Tom Mell enter?" That is the question that is now being propounded by everyone discussing the prospective legislative race in Clarke county, and verily many think that he will. The next few days will decide the question, at least. Mr. Mell is undecided—his friends are urging him—and if he enters the race his announcement will be made in the next few days, as no one can afford to wait that expects to try his strength, now the ball has been started. Mr. Mell was seen by a Banner reporter Saturday, and talked about the coming race, and his capacity and energy, but would say but little. "I have the matter under consideration," he said, "and if I will make the race I will make my announcement in the next few days."

Some People You Meet.  
Colonel Jack Brown's little joke as to the way in which Governor Gordon came by his name, which was printed in yesterday's CONSTITUTION, caused a good deal of argument at the state capital yesterday.

There were some politicians who claimed that the story was true, because they had heard it for several years, and Governor Gordon had never denied it.

There were others, however, who have been well acquainted with the governor since his early manhood, and these asserted that the story was without foundation, and it was allowed to go uncontradicted because the governor considered it of too slight importance to take notice of.

Finally a committee was appointed to see the governor and obtain his decision.

"Governor," said the chairman, "will you tell us if there is any truth in the story told by Colonel Jack, Brown of Washington, that you are named for him?"

"Oh, no," replied the governor, "that is one of Colonel Brown's standard jokes. I was not named Jack and was never called Jack by anyone. I was named for an uncle, Major Brown of Tennessee, about two months before Colonel Jack Brown was born."

"That will tell you," said a New England tourist, "that some of your social and political conditions do not suit the northern people, and when they come here to live, they will try to change them."

"All right," said an Atlanta man, "come here and live two years, and we will talk about it."

The New Englander looked thoughtful.

"I must admit," he said, "that I have been surprised and pained to find that the northern residents here are the very people who most strongly advocate the reprehensible condition of things which I find so objectionable."

"Just so," replied the Atlanta. "Strange how it is? Come down here and settle. We don't care what your present views are. In two years you will be a stalwart champion of southern ideas."

The tourist hung his head, and disappeared in a cloud of sadness and gloom.

Mr. Henry M. Atkinson, of the firm of DeSausure & Atkinson, has been doing some wonderful work for Atlanta. Though just out of the college, he has proven for himself rare business qualities, and fills most creditably a place in the front rank of enterprising and thrifty Atlanta capitalists.

He was recently elected vice-president of the Southern Banking and Trust company of Atlanta, of which Mr. J. H. Porter is president. The bank is to be opened within a few days, in the Paul Jones building. Within the past eight months, it is said, Mr. Atkinson has been instrumental in bringing to Atlanta, for permanent investment, no less than \$300,000 of Boston capital. That is great work for one man.

This is one of the most encouraging signs of the times. Demagogues and fanatical preachers may howl about the south, but the results of last night's meeting raised the list to a grand total of \$25,930. A number of lists were not reported, on account of the absence of the committees, which, when handed in, will run it up to something like \$25,000.

There were reports from several parties who offered to furnish material and labor in exchange for stock, but the meeting respectfully declined all offers of the kind, on the ground that the subscriptions now being raised are for the purchase of the site on which the temple is to be erected, and it is desired to raise this fund in cash, so that the subscriptions, as subscriptions of the other kind can not be utilized



## THE NEWS OF SOCIETY.

THE INMAN-HOLT WEDDING ANNOUNCED FOR THE 30TH.

Other Events in Which Society People Are Interested—Personal Points About Atlantians and Their Friends.

The 30th of April is the date set apart for an event which will prove of great interest to society people all through Georgia.

That is the wedding of Miss Holt, of Macon, to Mr. William H. Inman, of this city.

The announcement of this wedding will not be a very great surprise to the intimate friends of Miss Holt and Mr. Inman.

Miss Holt is one of Georgia's famous beauties. Ever since her debut in society she has been a great favorite, and she deserves her popularity.

Atlanta society will give her a most hearty welcome and she will be a great addition thereto.

No young man who has ever graced Atlanta society has more friends than Mr. William Inman; but it is by no means in the social world alone that he shines.

A member of the firm of S. M. Inman & Co., he has made a most enviable reputation as a business man; and he is respected and admired by all his associates.

No young man has more friends than Mr. Inman; and he will receive from all who know him the most hearty and most sincere.

Mr. Alton Angier has furnished his friends with a surprise in his appointment to a prominent position. Rumor has it, however, that he may furnish them a still greater surprise by taking with him a wife, in the person of one of the south's fairest daughters.

But this is only rumor.

A party of well known Washington society people passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to New York. These were Mrs. Sallie Terry, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Carrie Tyson, Mrs. Nora Palmer and Dr. Robert Simpson. The party goes by the way of Niagara.

Mr. G. F. Goodwin, of this city, will marry in Richmond, Va., next Wednesday, the 2nd instant, Miss Minnie Swift, of this city.

Mr. Goodwin is one of the popular and efficient train dispatchers of the Georgia Pacific railway in this city, while Miss Swift is one of Virginia's fairest daughters.

After the marriage Mr. and Mrs. Goodwin will leave for Atlanta, their future home.

Owing to the bad weather last night, the meeting of the Musical club was postponed one week, when the club will meet with Mrs. W. L. Peel.

The monthly meeting of the Ladies' Memorial association, is postponed until Tuesday, April 8th, 11 o'clock a. m., Young Men's library parlor. Mrs. John Milledge, president.

The monthly social gathering of the "Tuesday Afternoon club" will be held at the orphan home this afternoon. All friends of charity are cordially invited, and a joyful time is promised to both visitors and orphans. The club's Christian friends are especially invited.

Mrs. M. A. C. C. of Augusta, Ga., is visiting Mrs. Vasser Woodruff, 226 Washington street.

JEFFERSON, Ga., March 31.—[Special].—At a social given at the house of Fox Galloway, on Friday night last, Mr. J. H. H. Williams, business manager of the Jackson Herald, was married to Miss Fannie Turner, all of this town.

The old folks objected, but by the people this is looked upon as a good match. Miss Turner is one of the wealthiest young ladies in our town, and is justly popular.

COLUMBIA, Ga., March 31.—[Special].—Captain James H. Archer, a prominent farmer living near here, and Miss Melrose, daughter of Hon. William Brock, of Bowden, were married, at the bride's father's, March 30th, Rev. W. J. Reeves officiating.

COLUMBIA, Ga., March 31.—[Special].—W. T. Caraway and Miss Eva Corbett, both popular young people of Lumpkin, Stewart county, were married on the roadside, three miles west of that place, yesterday, by Judge E. T. Kirksey. It was simply the carrying out of a romantic idea, as there were no objections to the marriage.

The arrival, on the 19th instant, of charming Miss Maude Dudley, at the happy home at 51 Marietta street, was an event that caused the noble heart of Mr. John E. Torrence, one of Atlanta's popular traveling men, to bound with joy.

The marriage of Mr. Charles Winship and Miss Ida Atkins will occur the 10th of April.

Mrs. Ernest Woodruff and Master Robert Woodruff, of Columbus, Ga., are visiting relatives in the city.

Miss Agnes Jack, one of Covington's most charming society ladies, reached the city yesterday on a visit to friends.

Miss Halford went to Washington yesterday. Mrs. Halford is still the guest of Governor and Mrs. Bullock and will be for some days. Mr. Halford and Miss Halford will return to Atlanta in several weeks.

Mrs. B. W. Wrenn and the members of her party are back from the city of Mexico. All report a most delightful trip.

Master L. P. and Edward James, the two twin sons of Mr. and Mrs. Larry James, are visiting their grandmother in Augusta, Ga.

SHE THREATENED SUICIDE, But it Proved that She Was Simply Drunk.

Last evening about 7 o'clock there was a report that a young woman living over Bryant's store, on Mitchell street, near the corner of Whitehall, had attempted to commit suicide.

Dr. Giddings was summoned, and found that the girl, Mamie Halford, was apparently under the influence of some intoxicant. She said that she had taken an ounce of laudanum, for the purpose of suiciding, on account of trouble with her lover. But she showed no symptoms of opium poisoning, and Dr. Giddings simply prescribed bromide and set a watch over her.

About 11 o'clock she was seen and appeared to be all right. She stoutly denied the attempt, but afterwards was equally vehement in asserting that she had taken laudanum.

There was no doubt of her recovery at that hour, and there were still no symptoms of poisoning.

He Was Willing to "Drop the Case."—A good story is told of an old negro in Albany, who was brought up on a charge of stealing, and tried in superior court during Judge Wright's time.

The case was presented to the court by a prominent young attorney, the solicitor, and the old negro was ordered to stand up.

"Have you a lawyer?" asked the court.

"Now sah?"

"Are you able to employ one?"

"Now sah?"

"Do you want a lawyer to defend your case?"

"Not Pertickler, sah."

"Well, what do you propose to do about the case?"

"We—[he yawned]—I will 'ter drop de case, 'f 'ur as I'm concerned."

This brought down the court, and it was some time before order could be restored.

## DISTINGUISHED GUESTS

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THEIR ENTERTAINMENT.

A Reception Will Be Held This Morning at the Kimball House—A Drive About the City and Lunch at the Club.

Hon. Chauncey M. DePew and Hon. Abram S. Hewitt will be the guests of Atlanta friends today.

They came to Atlanta upon the special invitation of Mr. John H. Inman and Mr. John C. Calhoun, respectively.

Mr. Hewitt and Mr. John Calhoun passed yesterday in visiting several iron properties on the East and West road, and arrived in Atlanta at six o'clock, in time to join Mrs. Hewitt and the two Misses Hewitt at dinner at the Kimball house, where they had been waiting since morning.

Hon. Chauncey M. DePew, accompanied by Mrs. DePew, will reach the city this morning. They came upon the invitation of Mr. John H. Inman who, with Mrs. Inman and their family, will arrive in their special car from St. Augustine at noon today.

Special pains have been taken by representative citizens of Atlanta to arrange a programme which will give pleasure to the visitors.

The visiting gentlemen will hold a public reception in the parlors of the Kimball from 10:30 to 12 o'clock, during which Governor Gordon, Mayor Glenn and all the people of Atlanta who seek the honor of an introduction.

At 12 o'clock the party, including the ladies, will be taken for a drive about the city, and at 2:30 a lunch will be tendered them at the Capital City Club.

Friends of Mr. Inman and Mr. Calhoun will hold the hosts, the guests being ladies and gentlemen prominent in society. The party will probably leave for the north this evening. If not, they will be entertained by Atlanta friends.

MR. CHARLES E. BOYNTON DEAD.

After a Long and Useful Life a Good Man Passes Away.

Mr. Charles E. Boynton is dead.

At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. Charles E. Boynton passed away. Mr. Boynton has been in ill health for a long while, but his unflagging energy enabled him to continue in active life up to the day of his death.

About twenty-five years ago he came to Atlanta from Lumpkin, Stewart county, Ga. He and Mr. E. P. Chamberlain began business together, and the partnership existed for many years, during which time the business was conducted in such a manner that both parties made money rapidly.

When the big Chamberlain, Johnson & Co. building was erected on the corner of Whitehall and Hunter streets, Mr. Boynton was one of the men who projected it, and he owned a share in it at the time of his death.

About five years ago he withdrew from the firm, and became associated with Mr. E. E. Rawson in the Gate City Cofin company, the factory being located on the corner of Haynes and Markham streets.

Mr. Boynton was a shrewd and enterprising business man, and he invested largely in real estate, stocks, bonds and other property, so that he accumulated one of the handsomest fortunes in the city.

But he was a man of the broadest charity, and his generous liberality won him many friends. He was ever ready to lend a hand to a man of worth, who was struggling to make his way in the world, and there are many such men, now in comfortable circumstances, who will feel that in his death they have lost a personal friend and benefactor.

He leaves a grown-up daughter, a son who is in New Jersey, and three young children, who, with his bereaved wife, mourn the loss of a true and intelligent father and husband. He was about forty-eight years old, and has been a long and patient sufferer from consumption.

In spite of the painful effects of this dread disease, however, he kept at work up to a few days ago, and every time that he felt strong enough to leave his room he was to be seen by his friends driving about the city greeting everyone with a pleasant smile and cheering word.

His wife was a sister of Rev. Dr. Atticus G. Haygood, and hosts of friends will extend their sympathies to her in her sad bereavement.

Arrangements for the funeral will probably be made today.

REAL ESTATE MOVES.

Messrs. J. C. Hendrix & Co. held a successful auction sale of vacant lots on Chestnut and Henry streets and Green's Ferry avenue, yesterday afternoon.

Twenty-four lots were sold, aggregating \$400.

Here they are:

No. 1, F. A. Burns, \$220; Nos. 2, 3, 4, J. H. Seal, \$180; Nos. 5, 6, 7, M. Wilson, \$240; Nos. 8, 9, M. Castibey, \$175; Nos. 10, 11, O. D. Wheeler, \$400; Nos. 12, 13, J. H. Seal, \$515; No. 14, W. H. H. Phelps, \$160; Nos. 15, 16, P. R. Bunker, \$320; Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, J. H. Seal, \$800; Nos. 21, 22, G. H. Starnes, \$800; No. 23, J. C. Wilson, \$235.

Messrs. J. C. Hendrix & Co. will sell at the courthouse today the Dr. Pickney property on Walton street.

During the month of March, Colonel George W. Adair has sold \$168,000 worth of Atlanta real estate.

"Notice," said the colonel yesterday, "that my friends are making a sort of monthly confession of their good work. So I am adding mine. Since the 1st of March I have sold bona fide and closed up, eighty city lots, and eight outside plots."

Here is Colonel Adair's list—and a good one, to be sure.

One lot to J. M. Hill, \$3,000; one lot to H. H. Smith, \$2,750; one lot to W. E. Hayne, \$2,135; two lots to S. M. Inman, \$4,300; two lots to Sam Barnett, \$5,100; one lot to E. M. Harralson, \$1,630; two lots to J. E. Carlton, \$6,450; one lot to E. C. Benedict, \$3,350; one lot to Dr. Hunt, \$4,210; one lot to B. F. Walker, \$1,275; one lot to E. D. McDonald, \$2,285; one lot to B. H. Hill, Jr., \$1,400; one lot to Dr. McCosh, \$2,300; one lot to Fred Crauer, \$1,415; three lots to H. Castleman, \$6,810; one lot to J. P. McDonald, \$2,000; one lot to B. F. Almand, \$1,035; nine lots to T. J. Day, \$8,120; one lot to Tom Yeal and Miss Cohen, \$800; one lot to J. M. Beath, \$1,800; one lot to Mrs. L. M. Goldsmith, \$2,025; four lots to H. A. Jolly, \$3,325; one lot to Jack G. Brown, \$1,020; one lot to H. G. H. Miller, \$600; three lots to Hayne and Emery, \$2,190; one lot to C. W. Hummell, \$1,325; one lot to C. H. Peyer, \$1,000; one lot to Dr. C. E. Murphy, \$3,125; one lot to Miss Pitts, \$1,250; one lot to J. W. Culpepper, \$1,100; two lots to J. M. Stewart, \$890; two lots to John Fitzgibbon, \$800; two lots to Miss Foster, \$800; two lots to L. L. Bloodworth, \$1,300; two lots to J. B. McKelton, \$2,400; one lot to J. W. Whately, \$250; three lots to John H. Seal, \$800; three lots to H. S. Morehead, \$800; one lot to Mrs. L. E. Woodward, \$330; one lot to Mrs. L. D. Ripley, \$1,800; one lot to Mrs. L. Maddox, \$100; one lot to Mrs. H. C. Almand, \$350; one lot to Dr. G. Green, \$300; one lot to R. E. Wood, Jr., \$2,100; one lot to G. F. Elfe, \$2,500; one lot to Dr. B. S. Drake, \$7,500; one lot to W. H. Mead, \$500; two lots to Hardwick, \$1,300; one lot to T. L. & H. P. Cooper, \$18,531.32; two lots to W. S. Elkin, \$2,150; country land to L. B. Folsom, \$2,300; country land to H. H. Busby, \$1,080; country land to Charlie and E. R. Howell, \$12,400; country land to W. H. Nutting, \$6,888; country land to J. A. Perdue, \$5,000; country land to E. F. Donahoe, \$5,000.

Messrs. Samuel W. Good & Co. will sell at noon today a valuable piece of property on Wheat street, No. 23, house with lot 50x200. The sale is for the executors of William Powers, and will take place on the premises.

I will sell 7 lots, each 5x17 1/2, at auction, on Wednesday, April 24, 3:30 p. m. D. Morrison, Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer.

Beckham's Pills cure sick headache.

## THE WIFE'S SIDE.

MORE ABOUT THE EDWARDS DIVORCE SUIT.

Mrs. Edwards Says It Is Her Husband Who Does the Drinking, and That He Has Beaten Her Severely.

There is another side to the Edwards divorce case.

Yesterday THE CONSTITUTION printed the allegation contained in the bill of the plaintiff, Grant F. Edwards, as filed in the superior court Saturday.

Of course, Edwards, the fifteen thousand dollar lottery prize winner, painted his side of the case as brilliantly as possible in his petition for divorce.

Yesterday Mr. Hugh Duncan, Mrs. Edwards's nephew, called at THE CONSTITUTION office to give the wife's side of the case.

"My motive," said Mr. Duncan, "is to see justice done, and to let the public know just what the true condition of affairs is. Mrs. Edwards is my aunt, and as far as the charge of her being addicted to the abuse of intoxicating liquors is concerned, I have never seen her under the influence of any sort of liquor in my life, and I have seen her almost constantly for twelve years past."

"Besides this, she is now living with her cousin, Mrs. Sarah Johnson, at 105 Magnolia street, a neighborhood in which she is well known; in fact, among people with whom she has associated for the past five years, and any of these will willingly testify that the charge is utterly false. Mrs. Johnson said to me today, when she saw the charge as published this morning, that she had never seen Mrs. Edwards under the influence of liquor, and that they had been constant companions and friends since they were fifteen years old."

"Then it seems strange, as my aunt indignantly said, that Mr. Edwards had been thirty-three years in discovering that she was addicted to drink. The fact of the matter is, the charge has no foundation whatever, and is only made to deter Mrs. Edwards from bringing her husband to justice for his inhuman cruelty to her."

"You are the old man that does the drinking, as can be easily proven, or as is plainly evident to all who see him on the streets."

"As I said, this charge was made to frighten Mrs. Edwards, for not long ago he beat her so brutally that her friends and her physicians advised her to institute proceedings for damages against him. Edwards heard of this I suppose, and filed his suit to frighten her and prevent her from carrying out this intention. But he has not frightened her, though he nearly killed her, and I believe any jury in the world would give her any amount of damages if they could just see the pitiful condition he has left her in."

"The whole thing is the outcome of one of the old man's protracted sprees. About a month ago he and Mrs. Edwards went to Florida, and she says that he was drunk from the time they left Atlanta till they got back, after about a week's trip. My aunt took charge of his watch and money to keep him from losing them or being robbed, and when they got back home the old man, who was still drunk, got mad. He beat Mrs. Edwards till she was almost dead, nearly breaking her arm and terribly bruising her body and face. For a while the doctors, who had been called to attend her, thought she would die, and in fact, she is not yet out of danger from the unmerciful beating."

"Since this occurred she has not lived with him, but was taken from her home in West End to her cousin's house, Mrs. Johnson. She is there now, unable to move about the house, and only sits up very little and then against her doctor's advice."

"There is just this about it. The suit and charge in it were brought to keep Mrs. Edwards from bringing him to justice, and she told me today that he had already decided to withdraw it. But she does not want the suit withdrawn, but is satisfied that he will be severely reprimanded by the court when it comes up. Certainly he can never expect to get a divorce, knowing, as he does, that he has no ground at all, but that the complaint is on the other side."

Mr. Duncan says that the above is given at the request of Mrs. Edwards, his aunt.

SMALL HOUSES BURNED.

The Fire Department Has to Use Long Lines of Hose.

At 2:30 yesterday morning there was an alarm of fire from the corner of Elm and West Fair streets.

The department turned out, and after a long run found three small houses on fire and almost consumed. It required 2,400 feet of hose to reach the fire, and it was with hard work that nine other small houses in the same row were kept from catching.

The first house, a residence and store, were owned by Mr. Humphries and the other, a store, by Mrs. Sallie Stewart.

The stores and contents were pretty well destroyed, the loss being about \$1,000.

Kerosene Blaze.

The department was called to No. 46 Meritts avenue, earlier in the evening, and a fire was discovered in the house of Mr. J. F. Nutting's cook, on the same lot, and a lot of kerosene on the floor was in flames. By prompt and rapid work the building was saved with small loss. It looked like the work of an incendiary.

CRASHING ENGINES.

A State Road Switch Engine Pitches Into a Georgia Pacific Passenger.

There was a crashing of engines near the train elevator on the main line of the Georgia Pacific Sunday evening.

The switchman who had charge of the switch engine borrowed a key from another man, opened the switch and the engineer pulled out toward the union passenger depot just as the Tallapoosa accommodation left the depot, westward bound.

The two engines came together with a crash on a curve near the elevator, and there was a smashing of wood and iron, while the passengers on the accommodation were pretty badly shaken up.

Both the engines were pretty badly damaged, but fortunately nobody was hurt.

The engineer and switchman on the yard engine were both discharged.

The New Fast Line to Chicago.

The extension of the Monon route via Burgin, Ky., and Chattanooga opens up a short cut to Chicago and the northwest through Louisville and the entire blue grass region. Finest equipment of Pullman vestibule buffet sleepers and chair cars. Inquire of your ticket agent.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DR. J. P. HUNTLEY, dentist, 63 Washington street, specialist. Gold filling, crown and bridge work.

The best kept hotel between Atlanta and Chattanooga is the "Shelburne hotel," formerly the St. James, Cartersville, Ga.; P. S. Shelburne, proprietor.

Money Made by Buying.

Southern Home Building and Loan Association 1-28 Broad Street. Call for pamphlet. 35-47

Money to Loan.

Come out to West End on Wednesday at 3:30 p. m., and buy yourself rich. Dr. Morrison, Auctioneer.

Drink Salt Springs Water. By the gallon or can. All druggists.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

A TOWER OF STRENGTH.

ALDEN & FAXON, Newspaper Advertising Agents.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. LOGUE. J. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

mar13-dtf 5p n r m

Next Sunday is Easter. You will want to come out in a new suit. I have never shown a complete line of choice styles in fine tailor-made clothing than this season.

Black and blue Cheviots in all grades. Black and blue Clay Worsteds. An elegant assortment of odd Pants. You can be fitted and pleased, and the price will be hard pan.

GEORGE MUSE, The Clothier, 38 Whitehall To Ice Dealers.

CHILLED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL 10 April 10, by the secretary of the Retail Butchers' association, to furnish the members ice for the season of 1890, estimated from 50 to 75 tons per week. W. C. RICHARDS, Secretary. mh29-dtd 80 Peachtree street.

R. H. RICHARDS & CO. 59 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga. MANUFACTURERS' AGENT AND DEALERS IN

ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINE TOOLS, WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,

Corliss Engines, High Speed Automatic Engines, Tubular Boiler Steam Pumps, Feed-water Heaters, Hoisting Engines, Shafting, Hangers, Iron and Wood Pulleys, Rubber Belting, Hose and Packing, Leather Belting, Mill Supplies, Tools, etc. Get our prices before you buy. tue thu sat 7 c

CLOTHING.

TAKE A LOOK AT OUR SPRING SACK SUITS!

GOOD FABRIC, GOOD TRIMMINGS, Honest Workmanship! AND REASONABLE PRICES!

Are What We Can Assure You When You Buy One, and These Attributes Go Far Towards Making

OUR CLOTHING ATTRACTIVE AND POPULAR! ONE PRICE! - - - - PLAIN FIGURES!

A. ROSENFELD & SON, 24 WHITEHALL COR ALABAMA STS.

DEMOREST IN THE HEALTHY HIGHLANDS OF NORTH-EAST GEORGIA.

No Malaria! No Mosquitoes! No Saloons! BEST LOCATION FOR SUMMER HOMES, PERMANENT HOMES, AND FOR BUSINESS.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES ESTABLISHED!

Four wood-working factories are now building. Many other industries are being arranged for, and will soon be built. Splendid water powers, all to be utilized in driving machinery. Fine iron ore in abundance. Plenty of hard-wood timber available for manufacture.

HOMES AND PLEASURE.

HEALTH.

RAPID DEVELOPMENT.

One has but to visit DEMOREST to be convinced of the certainty of its prosperous future. Started only a few months ago with no population or improvements, the evidence of steady and sure growth are daily multiplying. Having a full city government, it is sure of good order. Saloons, gambling and prostitution are forever excluded by clause in deeds. These features are attracting the best of citizens.

AN EXCELLENT SCHOOL, conducted by experienced teachers, is open all the year. PRICES OF lots and stock are steadily advancing. Parties wanting the best investment should buy now. For pamphlets and particulars, address:

THE DEMOREST HOME, MINING AND IMPROVEMENT CO., DEMOREST, HABERSHAM COUNTY, GEORGIA.

Or address or call ATLANTA OFFICE: - - - - 62 SOUTH BROAD STREET. Chicago Office: 34 La Salle Street, Room 25. Boston Office: 23 Washington Street, Room 9.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

STEVENS' PATENT IMPROVED WATCHES, UNQUALIFIED FOR ACCURACY AND DURABILITY.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE. LOGUE. J. P. STEVENS & BRO., 47 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.

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ENGINES, BOILERS, MACHINE TOOLS, WOOD WORKING MACHINERY,







## EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

## THE PEDMONT DIRECTORS DISCUSS AMUSEMENTS.

No Definite Action Taken Except in Military Matters—Five Thousand Dollars for the Soldiers.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Piedmont Exposition company was held yesterday, to consider the subject of the amusements at the coming fair.

Captain Wylie explained to the members of the committee that he had called the meeting, not so much with the intention of taking any immediate action, as to submit to them certain letters which he had received from different quarters.

After reading a letter from Mr. DeLeon, of Memphis, in which it was proposed to open the exposition with a magnificent carnival

features of the fair.

It was generally agreed that the military should be tendered greater prominence than ever before, and to this effect \$5,000 was appropriated. This amount was, however, to include the expenses of the sham battle, which will be a soul-stirring spectacle.

A letter from James Bill was also read, in which he expressed his interest in the fair, and a definite offer. With the letter were a number of posters, representing all manner of wild western scenes. The committee agreed that James Bill's show would probably be the best that was wanted. They concluded, however, to take no steps until the next monthly meeting, which will take place Monday morning.

Among other attractions suggested was one by James Paul & Son to produce the siege of Pekin. There was no enthusiasm shown by the committee for this, as it was a mere fireworks display. They all agreed that the people were not greatly attracted by fireworks, and the price demanded by Paul & Son was out of all proportion to the attraction. The subject of taking water into the exposition grounds was also brought up, and it was decided that owing to the increased number of houses near the exposition, the branch formerly used no longer furnished water, and the committee was taken to the city to supply the need.

It was also decided that some steps should be taken by the entertainment committee to secure the presence of well known orators for special occasions.

It has not yet been decided just what these special occasions will be except the opening day, the Grand military day, and the opening of the chrysanthemum display.

## MR. POMEROY'S DEATH.

He Passes Away After a Long Illness at His Brother-in-Law's Home.

At the home of his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel T. Ridge, 19 Jenkins street, Mr. Samuel T. Pomeroiy died Sunday.

He was a train dispatcher in the employ of the Georgia Pacific Railroad company, at Greenville, Miss., and contracted malaria. After a time he was sent to Atlanta to recuperate, but his system had become too thoroughly impregnated with the poison.

Mr. Pomeroiy was born in England, but his parents emigrated to Wisconsin when he was quite young. He came to Atlanta in 1880 as a train dispatcher for the Richmond and Danville road, and was afterwards employed in a similar capacity by the Georgia Pacific. He lived for a while in Birmingham, where he lived for a while.

Finally, he was transferred to Greenville, where he contracted the fatal malarial fever that resulted in his death.

Mr. Pomeroiy leaves a devoted wife to mourn his loss, but no children. The funeral will occur at the residence at 10 o'clock today.

## THE JOHNSON'S ISLAND PRISONERS.

The Bill Paid for the Stones That Ate to Mark Their Graves.

Yesterday, Major John O. Waddell paid the last bill for the tombstones destined to mark the graves of Confederate prisoners who died at Johnson's Island.

There are 206 of them buried there from various southern states, and Major Waddell and Rev. S. S. Sweet have been for some time at work raising money to mark their graves.

The slabs are of Pickens county marble, from the Marietta Mar works, and are very neatly and tastefully gotten up at a cost of \$340, exclusive of the cost of transportation and putting in position.

This will amount to several hundred dollars more, but Major Waddell will continue the good work until they are placed in position. It is a generous and noble task, and Major Waddell said yesterday that it was a work of which he felt proud and grateful, and felt no doubt now, of its completion at an early date.

## LIKELY TO DIE.

The Negro Who Was Shot Friday Night in a Precarious Condition.

Ed Boswell, who was shot five times by Charlie Stevens Friday night, is in a precarious condition at his home on East Harris street.

Dr. Westmoreland, who has been attending him, is doubtful if he will recover from his injuries.

## THEIR GREAT SUCCESS.

An Atlanta Firm and What It is Doing—A Few Points About It.

The Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Co., have opened a down town office at 57 South Broad street.

This was wholly unnecessary as long as they occupied their large building on Marietta street, but since they have moved to their extensive factory in the suburbs of the city, this down town office is found to be a necessity.

This company has made itself famous in the manufacture of superior quality cotton gin saws and cotton seed oil machinery. Probably it stands without a peer in the United States in this respect. Their gins and saws, and for that matter, all their various machinery, have been sold throughout the southern states, and the trade they have built up is something phenomenal.

When it is remembered that Mr. W. W. Boyd superintends the financial department of this institution, and that Mr. Van Winkle has charge of the construction department, it is no wonder that they have attained such vast proportions. As a financier, Mr. Boyd has no superior, and as a practical machinist, Mr. Van Winkle cannot be excelled. Their institutions employ hundreds of hands and they are skilled in all their departments.

In addition to their large factory at this place they own a large factory at Dallas, Texas, from which the southwest is supplied.

In order to get the gins, saws, and cotton seed oil machinery of any description or for that matter any machinery of any character, you will doubtless have money by addressing this old and reliable institution.

## An Old Lady's Death.

Yesterday, Undertaker H. M. Patterson shipped a coffin to Riverdale, Clayton county, for Mrs. Mary A. Hutchinson.

She was an aged lady with several grown up sons and daughters living in the neighborhood. The funeral will occur there today.

## How to Buy Cigars.

Is it more profitable for a retail dealer in cigars to buy from the manufacturer than from the jobber? This is a vital question for every retailer to consider.

We have saved our customers the jobber's profit for the last six years. This accounts partly for the steady increase of the demand for our fine Havana cigars which equal in taste, flavor and Spanish workmanship the best imported from Cuba, and they give entire satisfaction, for Atlanta's prominent men have been our steady customers ever since we established our factory.

We sell to the retail trade at wholesale price in quantities of one box and upward. We guarantee our goods and ship them to any place in the country. And we are willing at any time to take the goods back and refund the money if they do not turn out to be as we represent them. The buyer must, therefore, be satisfied.

There are many smokers who pay high prices for cigars which do not satisfy their taste. Let them call at our factory and see the money's worth, or write to

No. 2 Edgewood Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

W. W. BOYD, President.

W. W. BOYD, President.

W. W. BOYD, President.

W. W. BOYD, President.

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W. W. BOYD, President.

## REV. FRANK JOSEPH'S WORK.

## A Petition Being Circulated to Secure Him Free Transportation.

Rev. Frank Joseph, the old colored preacher whose work in the jail and chain gang camps is so well known, is one of the most remarkable men in Atlanta in his way.

The old man is sixty-seven years of age now, and for fifteen years he has been an apostle to those behind the bars and bound in shackles.

During that time he has carried the word of God among the unfortunate, and in his humble way has comforted many a stricken heart.

Recently, of their own account, the federal prisoners confined in Fulton county jail drew up a document expressing their grateful feelings for the old servant of God who preaches to them without earthly reward or the hope thereof, and who has succeeded, by his own efforts, in furnishing these poor fellows with Bibles, tracts and religious periodicals from which they have gained much comfort and edification during the lonely days and nights of their imprisonment.

The old preacher has an account of thirty dollars against the state for services rendered during the building of the Atlanta and Hawkinsville road. This bill has never been paid, although it is probably just.

Lately a number of leading ministers in the city have signed a petition to the railroads to allow him free passage in his ministerial travels, and he will no doubt secure these.

All who know him are aware of his fidelity in the course in which he labors, and he is known as one of the most worthy men in the community. Every Sunday he takes a long tramp to serve one or another of the chain-gang camps about the city, where he is always welcomed by the convicts.

## PROHIBITION MASS MEETING.

None But Prohibitionists Will Be Admitted to the Meeting.

By virtue of authority in us vested, by a conference committee of prohibitionists, a mass meeting of the prohibitionists only, of Fulton county, is called to assemble in the opera house in Atlanta at 8 o'clock Friday night, 4th of April, to ratify, reject or modify the recommendation of said conference.

WILLIAM A. HAYGOOD, ZACH H. SMITH, DE WITT C. ISOLDI, AZOR A. MURPHY, M. H. BENTLEY, Committee.

## Fancy Butter.

We are gratified to again announce to our numerous customers on the Dr. J. F. Alexander

butter, that we have just completed arrangements by which we get all the fancy Jersey butter made by Mr. T. J. Flake, under the supervision of the manager who made the Dr. Alexander butter.

This butter is a specialty, and can only be produced by skill and handling and a thorough knowledge of the art of butter making. It is something more than mere churning to excel in perfecting the butter, and when you see this natural golden butter, you will recognize art in handling. Mr. Flake's cows are Jerseys, and the milk and butter is the finest that can be produced.

We will be glad to furnish all customers who used the Dr. A. butter.

On Monday morning, March 17th, we will reduce the price of our famous Robin Jones butter to 35 cents. This butter is unquestionably the best quality trade Jersey butter sold on this market; has a better flavor, and gives universal satisfaction. This butter is worth 50 cents per pound, but commencing Monday morning we will sell it for 35 cents. If you send or leave your order at our store we will deliver it to you weekly, tri-weekly or as you may desire. Be sure, if you want good butter for special dining or your every day table, to come to

ROBT & THORNTON, 90 Whitehall street.

## FOUR BEAUTIFUL PEACHTREE HOMES.

Very desirable, best location in Atlanta. Also vacant lots on Peachtree from \$5,000 up. Come and see us. Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad st.

## STRANGE STORIES.

THE RED-RIDDEN RESTORED TO HEALTH.

The Lane Throw Away Their Crutches, and all Manner of Diseases Cured by Magnetic Treatment.

Dr. Evans, the magnetic physician, still continues to astonish all who visit him, by his quick and perfect cure of all manner of diseases, which have heretofore been pronounced incurable. The following is but a short resume:

Mr. S. Booth, residing at 69 Foundry street, was completely bed-ridden for many months. Dr. Evans visited him and gave him a single magnetic treatment, which restored him to such an extent that he was able to get up in a few days, and was enabled to visit him at his office. He will soon be a well man.

Mr. M. A. Shaw, residing on second floor Moore and Sims's building, Marietta street, has for thirty years a constant sufferer from rheumatism and neuralgia, and for the past six years he was almost blind, may be referred to.

Mr. M. J. Fulton, residing in Decatur, was for many years very deaf, after a few magnetic treatments he was cured, and is now able to hear perfectly.

Walter Mathews, a lad of 11 years, residing at 30 Garibaldi street, was a martyr from asthma. Dr. Evans cured him by a few magnetic treatments.

George Blackstock, a lad of 10 years, residing on West Fair street, near Lucy street, no number, was for two years afflicted with rheumatism in every part of his body, could get no relief from medicine. Dr. Evans cured him by five magnetic treatments.

Mrs. Mary Lindsey, 84 Fernwald street, deafness of eight years standing, cured by a few treatments.

There was a constant sufferer from a nervous disease, also constant sharp pain in the top of the head and other weaknesses. Dr. Evans effected a cure by calling at his office 34 N. Forsyth st.

Mr. J. J. Hickey, a lad of thirteen years, who resides at 166 Thompson st., had been a constant sufferer from asthma since he was two years old, that much of the time he could not lie down, and at no time was he free from the distressing disease. Dr. Evans cured him by six treatments.

Mr. William Wright, residing at Victoria st., had been a constant sufferer from rheumatism in every part of his body, could get no relief from medicine. Dr. Evans cured him by five magnetic treatments.

Mr. C. S. Wallace residing at West End near the new church, stated that he had been a great sufferer from rheumatism, also dyspepsia in the worst form, that she first applied to Dr. Evans three weeks ago. Not a vestige of her catarrh or dyspepsia remains.

Reference is also made to the following prominent business gentlemen of the city: Captain M. T. Castiberry, residence 102 West Peters st.; Mr. J. J. Barnes, commission merchant, place of business 18 N. Forsyth st.; Mr. Joseph Lester, restaurateur, 23 Marietta st.; Mr. A. W. McCann, photographer, 35, 37, 39, 41, and scores of others of the best known citizens of Atlanta who can be referred to by calling at his office 34 N. Forsyth st.

Dr. Evans cures cancer without pain, Tumors, Ulcers, and Stricture of the bowels; he cures without the knife or other painful treatment.

Dr. Evans can be consulted at his parlors, 34 N. Forsyth st. from 10 a. m. until 7 p. m., of each day. Consultation free. Dr. Evans is not classed with ordinary magnetic healers. He is a graduate of two different schools of medicine, as it is shown by his diplomas, which are on permanent record.

Mar 9-11 m. sun tue thur - 8 m

## Ho! for Emerson.

Round trip tickets good for four days, on sale at Western and Atlantic ticket offices at following rates:

Atlanta and return.....\$1.00  
Savannah and return......50  
Big Shanty and return......50  
Acworth and return......20  
Cartersville and return......20  
Dalton and return......1.25  
Calhoun and return......50  
Adairsville and return......50  
Kingston and return......50

## West Peachtree Property.

Five lot, 120x135, beautiful grove, prettiest lot on the street, \$2,000. Wilson & Logan, 13 North Broad street.

7 fine lots on Peoples, Bangs and Cherry streets, West End, will be sold at auction, Wednesday, April 2d, 3:30 p. m. by D. Morrison, Auctioneer.

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

## Forecast for Georgia.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Indications for tomorrow: Rain; northerly wind; lower temperature.

## SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. A.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 31.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time at each place.

Observations taken at 8 p. m., seventy-fifth meridian time, at each place.

## STATIONS.

Meridian.....30.04 56 NE 8 04 Cloudy  
Pensacola.....30.04 56 SW 8 04 Cloudy  
Mobile.....30.01 56 SW 8 04 Cloudy  
Montgomery.....30.02 56 N 18 04 Cloudy  
New Orleans.....30.06 56 N 18 04 Cloudy  
Galveston.....29.88 56 E 12 04 Cloudy  
Palm Beach.....29.74 56 E 12 04 Cloudy  
Pensacola.....29.74 56 E 12 04 Cloudy  
Brownsville.....29.74 56 E 12 04 Cloudy  
Rio Grande.....29.74 56 E 12 04 Cloudy

## LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

(Local Time.)  
TIME OF OBSERVATION.....3:30  
THERMOMETER.....30.02 56 NE 12 04 Cloudy  
WIND.....30.02 56 NE 12 04 Cloudy  
HUMIDITY.....30.02 56 NE 12 04 Cloudy  
MAXIMUM THERMOMETER.....70  
MINIMUM THERMOMETER.....18  
TOTAL RAINFALL......18

## JOHN FITZGERALD, OBSERVER.

## ONE SORT OF A DEPUTY.

Another Notice of the Deputy Marshal Who Was Arrested.

O. J. Reynolds will be remembered as the deputy marshal—one of Colonel Buck's appointees—that was arrested, just after his commission was given him, upon a charge of violating the internal revenue law.

The case has not been tried.

Ex-Deputy Marshal Suggs is authority for rather an ugly statement about Reynolds, considered as an officer of the government.

"I found out there was a still," said Mr. Suggs, "not far from Reynolds's house. I carried him right up to it, and showed him two men at work in it. He refused to arrest them, or take the still."

About the first of March, Deputy Collector Spence heard about the still, and captured and destroyed it. It was the same still that Reynolds had been shown four or five days before, and refused to touch."

A good appetite is essential to good health. The stomach is the seat of the digestive organs, and also assists the digestive organs. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla this spring.

Angostura Bitters is known all over the world as the great regulator of digestive organs. Dr. Siegar's is the only genuine. At all druggists.

W. F. Parkhurst, Accountant and commercial examiner. Partnership books and public officer's accounts examined and attested. References furnished. Office 27½ Whitehall street. dly

## A Novelty.

Irish linen note paper sold by the pound with envelopes to match at John M. Miller's, 31 Mar. etra street.

## Stop that

## CHRONIC COUGH NOW!

For if you do not it may become consumptive. For Consumption, Scrophula, General Debility and Wasting Diseases, there is nothing like

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES

Of Lime and Soda.

It is almost as palatable as milk. Far better than other so-called Emulsions. A wonderful flesh producer.

## Scott's Emulsion

There are poor imitations. Get the genuine.

mar 31-dt sun tue fri w th sat n m

## DR. BOWES &amp; CO

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature death. Loss of Power in either sex. Involuntary Losses and Seminal Emission caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or overwork. Each box contains ten boxes of treatment. \$1.00 a box, six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

## WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by SCHEMANSKY'S PHARMACY. Sole Agents for the genuine, 63 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

## Beware of Imitations.

Jan 31-dly

## HEALTH IS WEALTH!

DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature death. Loss of Power in either sex. Involuntary Losses and Seminal Emission caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or overwork. Each box contains ten boxes of treatment. \$1.00 a box, six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

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Jan 31-dly

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DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT. A guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death. Premature death. Loss of Power in either sex. Involuntary Losses and Seminal Emission caused by over exertion of the brain, self-abuse or overwork. Each box contains ten boxes of treatment. \$1.00 a box, six boxes for \$5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

## WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES

To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with \$5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by SCHEMANSKY'S PHARMACY. Sole Agents for the genuine, 63 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga.

## Beware of Imitations.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

## CUT GLASS!

LARGEST AND MOST BEAUTIFUL LINE  
ever shown in Atlanta will be opened today.  
FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW.  
top 1 colsp

## PILES

Cured by your  
own hands.  
Itching, bleeding and  
protruding relieved at once, and a  
permanent cure guaranteed by using  
DANIEL WOLF'S MEXICAN PILE CURE. See  
Druggists or mail. Manufactured by Mexican  
Pile Cure Company, Piten building, Atlanta, Ga.  
Other remedies relieve, ours cures without pain.  
March 19-19

DIAMONDS,  
DIAMONDS,  
DIAMONDS.

WATCHES,  
WATCHES,  
WATCHES.

Everything in our line  
at the very lowest prices.  
Save money by looking at  
our stock.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,  
93 WHITEHALL STREET.  
Feb 16-dtd 1st col 8 pg

STUART'S  
Gin and Buchu

The Greatest Kidney Medicine Known.  
The Medical profession indorse it, and all the  
people rejoice that a remedy has at last been dis-  
covered for all bladder, kidney and other urinary  
disorders.  
If you suffer—there is hope.  
Remember it is peculiarly adapted for kidney  
and bladder troubles. Read the testimonials below  
and be convinced.  
MADISON, GA.—Stuart Manufacturing Company,  
Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I have been a sufferer  
from kidney troubles, such as diabetes, etc., ever  
since the war. In fact, I have been almost a con-  
firmed invalid since that time. I tried all the  
doctors and patent medicines I could hear of with-  
out benefit.  
I saw the advertisement of your Stuart's Gin and  
Buchu and tried it, and have taken a number of  
bottles of it. I am a well man for the first time in  
twenty years. I saw that this terrible trouble,  
passing blood, etc., was gradually killing me. I  
felt very grateful to you for putting it in my way  
to be restored to perfect health again. It is, in  
my opinion, the best kidney medicine ever put  
upon the market.  
Yours very truly,  
WARRENTON, N. C.—Stuart Manufacturing Com-  
pany, Atlanta, Ga.—Gentlemen: I was nearly  
dead with kidney affections for six months, grow-  
ing worse all the time. My case was hopeless. I  
was unable to get about but little. I tried every-  
thing without any benefit.  
I took three bottles of Stuart's Gin and Buchu,  
and was perfectly cured. I am now well and all  
right. I owe my life to Stuart's Gin and Buchu.  
Sold by all druggists. nrm

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## TRUNKS! TRUNKS!

WE SHALL MANUFACTURE  
60,000 Trunks!

—DURING THE—  
YEAR 1890,  
—AND—

## WILL SELL CHEAPER

By far than any other south-  
ern manufacturer.

BARGAINS TO OFFER YOU!

## ABE FOOT &amp; BRO.,

34 WHITEHALL STREET.

**BRADFIELD'S  
FEMALE  
REGULATOR**  
IS A SPECIFIC  
FOR PAINFUL, PROFUSE,  
SCANTY,  
SUPPRESSED  
AND IRREGULAR  
MENSTRUATION  
IF TAKEN DURING CHANGE OF LIFE  
CHERT DANGER—SUFFERING WILL BE REMOVED  
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,  
ATLANTA, GA.

## PHOTOGRAPHS!

For the next 30 days I will give  
for \$4. one doz. cabinet photos and a  
beautiful 16x20 crayon portrait.  
This large picture is worth \$10 with-  
out the cabinets. Work unsurpassed.  
Telephone 269. J. J. FABER, 28 1/2  
Whitehall street.

LADIES' PEERLESS  
DYES

Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home.  
They will dye everything. They are sold every-  
where. Price 10c a package. They have no equal  
for strength, brightness, amount in packages  
or for fastness of color, or non-fading qualities.  
They do not crack or stain; 40 colors. For sale by  
Bradfield and Ware, druggists, 26 Whitehall st.;  
Marlett's st.; M. B. Avery & Co., druggists;  
Schumann's pharmacy, 83 Whitehall and 17 Hunter  
streets; L. Nance, Napoleon, Ga.; J. H. Corn,  
Viagra, Ga.; Lennox Emerson, Mountain Scene,  
Ga.; Roberts & Hollister, Hall Ground, Ga.

Auction sale of Forest  
avenue lots Wednesday  
at 3:30 p. m. Choice res-  
idence lots, the kind that  
are sought after. Don't  
miss this choice. J. C.  
Hendrix & Co.

## MORE DEVELOPMENT.

ADDITIONAL LIGHT THROWN ON  
THE MERCANTILE BANK FAILURE

J. H. & A. L. James Summoned to Answer  
for a Portion of the Assets Alleged to  
Have Been Deposited in Their Bank.

The Tolleson, or Mercantile Banking com-  
pany case, has taken a new turn.  
A suit to recover some \$6,500 of the assets,  
alleged to have been deposited in the James  
bank before the Mercantile went under, was  
filed in the clerk's office yesterday.

Messrs. N. J. & T. A. Hammond bring the  
bill, as attorneys for the Citizens' National  
bank of Louisville, Ky.

The caption of the bill reads: "The Peoples'  
Savings bank and others against the Mer-  
cantile Banking company and others."

The Citizens' National bank is a party plain-  
tiff to this bill, and the paper filed yesterday  
amends the original so as to make J. H. & A.  
L. James, bankers, and Henry C. Underwood,  
parties defendant. Mr. Underwood is con-  
nected with the Louisville and Nashville rail-  
way company in Atlanta.

In substance, the new amendment filed yester-  
day alleges that on the 29th day of January,  
1889, the Mercantile Banking company re-  
ceived from the Citizens' National bank, of  
Louisville, paper for collection, amounting to  
\$6,100, which was entrusted to Cashier  
Richards, of the Mercantile Banking company,  
for collection.

Further, it is claimed that Richards depos-  
ited this paper with J. H. & A. L. James,  
taking therefor certificates of deposit payable  
to himself. On that day Mr. Charles Northen  
was appointed receiver for the Mercantile  
Banking company.

Proceeding, the bill says that after James's  
bank closed its doors that day, January 26,  
1889, Richards had these certificates changed to  
the name of J. I. S. Lester, who held them  
till February 7th, when Henry C. Underwood  
became the payee of the certificates of deposit,  
originally given Richards in acknowledgment  
of the paper of the Citizens' National bank  
placed in the James bank.

There were four or five of these certificates  
payable to Henry C. Underwood, of equal  
amount.

The plaintiffs further allege that nothing  
has been paid on these certificates except a  
few hundred dollars recently paid at the re-  
quest of J. R. Tolleson, president of the Mer-  
cantile Banking company, who is now, as is  
generally known, confined in Fulton county  
jail, charged with contempt of court.

An injunction is prayed for against the con-  
tinuance of the present state of affairs, and the  
court is asked to cancel the certificates of  
deposit in favor of Henry C. Underwood, and  
require J. H. & A. L. James to pay the  
amount thereof over to the court in favor of  
the claim of the Citizens' National bank, of  
Louisville, Ky.

The case will come up for hearing before  
Judge Marshall J. Clarke next Saturday, and  
some rather sensational developments are  
likely to be made.

One of the grounds to be taken is that the  
defendants, J. H. & A. L. James, were aware  
of the fact that they had funds belonging to  
the assets of the defaulting Mercantile Bank-  
ing company, and that they are amenable to  
the law for refusing to produce them upon the  
mandate of the court.

It is also claimed that Mr. James positively  
denied having deposited with him any of the  
Mercantile assets, but that the fact was he had  
the paper mentioned of the Citizens National  
bank, which was deposited by J. M. Richards,  
cashier of the defaulting concern, and for which  
he had issued certificates of deposit thereof, in  
his (Richards') own name.

Another interesting feature of the case is  
this: If the court decides that J. H. & A. L.  
James are to pay the amount of these certifi-  
cates held by Underwood into the court, either  
for the benefit of the Citizens' National bank  
or for the pro rata benefit of all the creditors,  
the question will naturally arise as to who  
will lose the money represented by the certifi-  
cates, the holder, Mr. Underwood, or the  
James bank.

It is likely that the hearing will bring out  
a state of affairs heretofore not considered.  
Developments will be awaited with interest.

Argued in the Supreme Court.

The Tolleson case came up for argument yes-  
terday in the supreme court and great efforts  
were made by the counsel on both sides to con-  
vince the justices of the legal points at issue.

Judge Hopkins with Messrs. B. H. Hill and  
B. T. Jordan appeared for Tolleson and Col-  
umbus Ben Abbott N. J. and T. A. Ham-  
mond and Fulton Colville appeared for the  
creditors.

Judge Hopkins made an exceedingly strong  
plea for his client, which was highly com-  
plemented by everybody who heard it.  
present expressed an opinion that Tolleson  
would at last obtain his liberty.

Thinkers Will Heed This.  
Not one physician in a thousand has ever  
succeeded in relieving a person suffering from  
weak and wasting or consumptive kidneys,  
yet they continue to experiment and after the  
death of their patient ask for their fee.  
The kidneys are a delicate organ, and yet good  
health in a large measure depends upon its  
proper action. Let the kidneys become sore  
or inactive, and uric acid is eliminated from  
the system. From this cause arises many  
mysterious pains in the back, side, shoulder  
joints and limbs. A feeling of ennui comes  
over the victim. The world seems dark and  
gloomy. The nerves become shattered;  
suicide is contemplated, and one's condition is  
most pitiable. Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla contains  
such herbal juices as weak kidneys demand.  
It has relieved and cured many cases that do-  
ctors gave up as hopeless. If checks decay,  
and aids the kidneys in a performance of their  
natural function.

Will be found an excellent remedy for sick  
headache. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Thou-  
sands of letters from people who have used  
them prove this fact. Try them.

7 superb building lots in West End at auction,  
Wednesday, at 3:30 p. m.

The Lucky Man.  
In the A. F. Pickert Watch Cub on the new plan  
No. 30..... " 2.  
" 15..... " 2.  
" 84..... " 2.  
" 24..... " 2.  
" 2..... " 2.  
" 22..... " 2.  
" 27..... " 2.

Morrison's auction sale of 7 fine lots in West  
End on Wednesday, at 3:30 p. m.

Suburban Property.  
40 acres on Williams's mill road, on electric car  
line, make an eyecatcher.  
20 acres on Edgewood, near 10th street, \$4,000.  
30 acres, with fine water power and factory  
buildings, near Flat Shoals road, \$3,000.  
21 acres near Edgewood, long straight front, fine  
factory site, \$8,500. Wilson & Logan, 13 North  
Broad street.

DEATH.  
BOYNTON—Charles E. Boynton died at his res-  
idence, 316 Rawson street, on Monday after-  
noon, March 31st, 1890. Funeral notice in the  
Constitution Wednesday, April 2d.

FUNERAL NOTICE.  
POMEROY.—The friends and relatives of Mr. and  
Mrs. Samuel T. Pomero, and Mr. and Mrs.  
Frank T. Ridge, and Mr. and Mrs. Walter J.  
White, are respectfully invited to attend the  
funeral of the former today at 10 a. m., from  
19 Jenna street. The following gentlemen  
will act as pall-bearers, and meet at H. M. Pat-  
terson's, 16 Loyd street, at 9 a. m.: John Gat-  
tison, L. M. Cox, T. T. Smith, Thomas Harrison,  
Sami Hammond, A. N. Oldfield.

## BLACK WILL BE ORATOR.

Colonel J. C. G. Black to Deliver the Oration  
on Memorial Day.

Colonel J. C. G. Black has consented to make  
the oration on Memorial Day.

The committee tendered Colonel Black the  
invitation some time ago, and they have been  
waiting with anxiety for his decision ever  
since.

In securing the services of Colonel Black the  
committee feel that they have done the  
very best thing to satisfy the vast concourse of  
people who will gather in Atlanta on the 28th  
of this month.

Colonel Black's wonderful eloquence is  
known throughout the country, although owing  
to his retiring disposition, he has not been  
heard as often on public occasions as many  
other prominent politicians.

When the war closed Colonel Black was a  
private in the Ninth Kentucky Cavalry, and,  
although he holds no commission, his activity  
had been recognized and he was acting as ad-  
jutant of his regiment.

In his letter of acceptance he says:  
"Augusta, Ga., March 29, 1890.—Messrs. John  
Milledge, W. A. Humphill and others, Committee,  
Atlanta, Ga.: Yours of the 22d inst.  
instant, came during my absence from home, and I  
have not been able to answer before this time, but  
circumstances have made it impossible for me to  
hesitate before the responsibility of the address on  
this occasion named, but I do not feel at liberty to  
give any service rendered. Complying with your  
request, to express my preference, I prefer  
not to speak in the open air. Very truly yours,  
J. C. G. BLACK."

THE SOUTHERN BAPTIST CONVENTION  
Which Will Be Held at Fort Worth, Texas,  
in May.

The Atlanta and West Point railway will place  
excursion tickets on sale May 5th and 6th for Fort  
Worth, Texas, at one fare for the round trip. From  
Atlanta, \$25.20, good to return within thirty days  
from date of sale. Pullman sleeping cars have  
been chartered, and will run through from At-  
lanta to Fort Worth without change. Those who  
desire to take sleepers can procure chairs in the  
free reclining chair cars which will run from  
New Orleans to Fort Worth without change.

Dr. Lansing Burrows, corresponding secretary,  
announced that he will take the Montgomery and  
Mobile route, and will join the Kentucky and  
Tennessee delegation at Montgomery, and will be  
joined at Atlanta by the Virginia, Maryland and  
South Carolina delegation, where arrangements  
have been made to run a special train to Fort  
Worth, composed of Pullman sleepers and free re-  
clining chair cars.

John A. Gee of the Atlanta and West Point and  
Fred D. Bush, of the Louisville and Nashville rail-  
road, have made ample arrangements to move all  
of the delegates and their friends. Delegates  
going via Montgomery and Mobile route will have  
an opportunity to visit points of interest in the  
wonderful city of New Orleans on their return  
trip.

Full detailed information cheerfully given upon  
application.

If you want berth reserved in through sleepers  
Atlanta to Fort Worth, send your name to Dr.  
Burrows, at Augusta, or to

JOHN A. GEE, FRED D. BUSH,  
Dist. Pass. Agt. Dist. Pass. Agt.,  
A. & W. P. R. R. L. & N. R. R.  
11 Kimball House, 38 Wall street,  
Atlanta, Ga.

A New Departure.  
Real Irish linen note paper, ruled or unruled,  
with envelopes to match, sold by the pound at  
John M. Miller's, 31 Marilla street. dtd

The Finest on Earth.  
The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad is  
the only line running Pullman's Perfect Safety  
Vestibuled Trains, with Chair, Parlor, Sleeping  
and Dining Car service between Cincinnati, In-  
dianapolis and Chicago, and is the only line run-  
ning through Reclining Chair Cars between Cin-  
cinnati, Keokuk and Springfield, Ill., and Combi-  
nation Chair and Sleeping Car Cincinnati to  
Peoria, Ill.

And the Only DIRECT LINE  
between Cincinnati, Dayton, Lima, Toledo, De-  
troit, the Lake Regions and Canada.

On Thursday, the 2d day of April, at 3:30, we  
will sell 13 beautiful lots in West End, on Ashby  
and Buchanan streets, only one block from car  
line, and only one block from Lee street, the great  
thoroughfare to the military post and East Point.  
Every lot lays well. West End is improving very  
rapidly; electric lights soon to light up the town;  
gas will be turned on in a few days; streets are  
being paved and sidewalks laid; near to public  
school and churches; in fact, every convenience  
you could wish. Take special cars at Whitehall  
and Alabama street crossing at 3 p. m. Terms,  
one-fourth cash, balance 1, 2 and 3 years, 8 per  
interest.  
J. C. HENDRIX & CO.,  
31 South Broad Street.

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31 South Broad Street.

On Thursday, the 2d day of April, at 3:30, we  
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and Buchanan streets, only one block from car  
line, and only one block from Lee street, the great  
thoroughfare to the military post and East Point.  
Every lot lays well. West End is improving very  
rapidly; electric lights soon to light up the town;  
gas will be turned on in a few days; streets are  
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